ABSTRACT:

India is fast emerging as a global power but half of its population, i.e., women across the country, continues to live life with dignity. Women, irrespective of their class, caste and educational status, are not safe. In the modern society women have been the victims of exploitation since long time in different fields in their life—physically, socially, mentally and economically. There are several causes of sexual and moral abuse which are very often highlighted by the and a lot and also remain unexplored. Certain restrictions were imposed on the widows as Manu prescribed the life of chastity. Besides celibacy, the commentator Kulluka asks widow ‘to avoid honey, meat and flesh.’ Ramnika Jalali says that ‘Raghava includes betel in the list of articles which are forbidden for a widow’. Parasara also recommends that childless widow would go to heaven if she remains celibate. Nearly half of India’s population is women. In order to achieve equitable social, political, and economic justice, elimination of discrimination against women in law and in practice should be treated as a prime duty of the state. According to observation conducted during the study shows that social stigma and discrimination is very high in HIV widow comparison with conflict widows. The study may conclude that social stigma and discrimination among conflict widows is almost negligible. Methodology: Both primary and secondary sources of data are used in the present research work enable to bring a scientific research finding.

KEY WORDS: subordination, social restrictions, discrimination, and stigmatization etc.

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